## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TO CASE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR MIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS." ADRAHAM LINCOLN. THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEET OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEUTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONE AND GOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN BUP PRESSING INSUARECTION OR REDELUCION, SHALL NOT BE QUES-TIONED. .- SEC. 4. ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

1 CONTINUES IT THE MELEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERT

COMMEND IT TO ALL COMHADES OF THE GROER " PAUL VANDERVOORT, Commencer Course, G. A. R.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

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FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGARD TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENEIGN, MISTARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERE, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALDIAVE RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-DUSS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1883.

The publication of Gen. Howard's military reminiscences of the war, written especially for THE Pardy, Adjutant Post. NATIONAAL TRIBUNE, will shortly be begun in our columns, and our readers should, therefore, teen new subscribers prior to October 15th.

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READ Mrs. President Barker's initial order to Woman's Relief Corps, printed on our second page.

OUR usual English letter, delayed in its transmission through the mails, will appear

THE article entitled "Among the Tombs." published in our issue of August 23d, was Fifth Indiana cavalry, Warrensburg, Mo., and should have been so signed.

THE number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending September 22d, was as follows: Original, 581; increase, 131; re-dssue, 29; restoration, 19; duplicate, SI; arrears, 0; accrued pensions, 28; pensions under act of March 3, 1883, 70; total, 889.

Timothy O. Howe Post, No. 3, at New | meritorious of the many that have been intro-Orleans, Department of the Gulf. Peace be to the ashes of the late Postmuster-General. who, having stoutly upheld the cause of our dation for future legislation and an object soldiers when they were fighting at the to the support of which our ex-prisagers as a their services had gone by.

A VETERAN of Phil. Kearney's old First New Jersey brigade, writes from Trenton, N. J., calling our attention to the importance of having the company, regiment, brigade, division, corps and army, as well as the name, inscribed on the headstones at the graves of dead comrades, so that upon Memerial Day there will be no danger that any of the graves will be overlooked in the ceremony of decoration. The suggestion is a good one, and where the relatives or friends of the deed can adopt it they should

may well serve as a model for other Com- that our readers may understand just ex- him to put mail service on the Oregon Short- letters concerning the Red River, Fred-

bring the boys to their feet and start the full text of that measure: flow of military reminiscence.

A Call for Help. We are in receipt of the following: HEADQ'ES, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, NO. 1202 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1883, General Orders, No. 2. The following telegram has just been received at

these Headquarters: PENSACOLA, FLA., Sept. 19, 1883. TO ROBERT B. BEATH,

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., Philadelphia: We are in the midst of a yellow fever epidemic, parentined on all sides. Many of our comrades are out of employment, unable to get away or to obtain work for support of themselves and families. Relief fund in both Posts is exhausted. We need money for food, medicines and nurses for those already suffering, and prospective cases. Absolute destitution compels this appeal to our comrades at the North. Few in numbers, and isolated, pract on New York, will be at the sum of the stades. | we beg for aid and sympathy in this our dire ex-WILLIAM C. KELLY,

Commander, Woolsey Post, No. 1, E. S. GLOVER, Communder, Garfield Post, No. 2.

It is of the most urgent importance that this sad appeal for aid, to our afflicted comrades, should be brought to the immediate attention of the Posts, CORRESPONDENCE. COMMERCHES DESCRIPTES | Idly as possible to Comrade John Taylor, Quartermaster-General, 218 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Should any Department feel disposed to anticipate contributions of their Posts and send money immediately, the Commander thereof will designate will send the contributions.

The amounts received at National Headquarters from all sources will be duly acknowledged in a future circular. There should be no delay in rendering the assistance so much needed by our comrades of Florida,

ROBERT R. BEATH, By command of Commander-in-Chief,

J. M. VANDERSLICE, Adjutant-General. Immediately upon learning of the helpless condition of our Florida comrades, THE NA-TIONAL TEIBUNE made inquiry by teleand received the following reply:

NAVY VARD, PENSACOLA, Sept. 25, 1883. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Twenty-one G. A. R. wards under our care, Fever still increasing. Expenses not less than nine dollars per day. Send all contributions to First National Bank, Pensacola, subject to order of John W. C. KELLY, Commander, Post No. 1.

Thinking that possibly some delay might occur in the transmission of the required aid proceed to secure all the new through official channels, and our suffering subscribers they can with the least | comrades be thus temporarily deprived of possible delay. We will present a necessaries, we at once forwarded a tele-Waterbury watch to each and graphic remittance to Commander Kelly every person who will send us fif- sufficient to supply immediate needs, and we are now ready to receive contributions from any source for the same purpose.

That many Posts of the Grand Army will respond promptly and generously to this urgent appeal is beyond question, but on an occasion like this every Post should contrib-2d Page.-LOVAL WOMAN'S WORK: How to Live | nte something out of the funds in its treasury; or, if that be empty, a special subscription should be made by its members to the relief of our afflicted comrades, and we trust this order will be read in every Postroom and immediate action taken upon it. Contributions from Posts, as indicated above, should be sent direct to Quartermaster-General Taylor, No. 218 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and as the Posts at Pensacola are evidently in need of immediate relief, they should be forwarded at the earliest possible

Contributions from others than members of the Grand Army may be sent direct to this office, and their receipt will be duly acknowledged and the amounts forwarded promptly to the proper parties. In such an emergency as this, tardiness in responding to the call for charity is even less to be excused than niggardliness.

The Ex-Prisoners' Plan of Action. In another column, this week, we print a of the tenth annual convention of the National Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. It will be seen that among those in attendance at the convention were many ex-prisoners of national reputation-as, for instance, John McElroy, editor of the Toledo Blade, and Frank Smith, of the same place, (an account of whose recent decoration of the graves at from the date of capture to that of release. Andersonville has already been given in our columns,) and A. R. Hill, who was chief of police at Camp Sumter-and it is worthy of note also that the deliberations of the assembly were, substantially, harmonious. The delegates evidently were sensible and includes a bounty proposition. of the importance of agreeing upon a plan of action and uniting earnestly in its support, R. No. 5698-prepared and introduced by de not mean to say that the Robinson bill is on. certain to command the approval of Congress WE are glad to note the organization of -we are not even sure that it is the most duced in the interest of our ex-prisonersbut it will serve as well as any for a foun-

spirit of comradeship will seldom fail to by the Robinson bill, we print herewith the did not, as charged by the Post-Office De- and at the first opportunity, it is our atten-

A bill for pensioning prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the late war.

Whereas in May, eighteen hundred and sixtythree, the cartel was suspended, and many officers, soldiers, and sailors of the Federal army and navy were confined in so-called Confederate prisons for an unusual length of time, suffering great hardships and contracting disease hard to prove under existing pension laws: Therefore,

Be it enneled by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of such officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who, while in the service of the United States and while in the line of their duty, were taken prisoners of war and as such confined in so-called Confederate prisons, between the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as follows: All who were prisoners war two months and less than six months, onehalf pension; those who were prisoners of war six months and less than twelve months, a threefourths pension; and all such as were prisoners of war twelve months and more than twelve months, a total pension. And, furthermore, such surviving prisoners of war shall receive two dollars a day for each day and every day's confinement in said Confederate military prisons: Provided, That such pension shall in each case begin from the date of and that contributions should be forwarded as rap- | the passage of this act, and shall be paid at the same time and in the same manner as other pensions are now paid: And provided further, That this act shall not entitle any person to draw more so-called Confederate military prisons as are entithe person to whom the Posts in that Department | tied and are receiving a pension at the time of the of their pension which this act may grant them. As to the other measures which have been

proposed for the indemnification of ex-pris-

oners for the physical injuries incurred during their confinement under extraordinary conditions, they may be divided into three classes: First, those which seek to remove the obstacles in the way of proving ex-prisoners' claims to pension under existing laws graph as to their present daily necessities, and the rules of evidence as applied in the operations of the Pension Office; second, those which propose to pension ex-prisoners without regard to disability, assuming that every prisoner who was confined for a certain period must have sustained injuries permanently affecting his health; and, third, those which contemplate the award to each ex-prisoner of a lump sum or bounty in satisfaction of all claims upon the Government. Of the first class is a bill, introduced by Representative Thompson, December 13, 1881, providing that an applicant for pension, whose disability was incurred during confinement in a rebel prison, shall only be required to prove that he was sound at date of capture and unsound at date of release. Of the second class are the bills introduced by Representatives Valentine, Mosgrove, Williams and Anderson-December, 1881, and January, 1882-which propose a pension of \$8 per menth for all prisoners confined for six months and less than twelve, and \$1 per month additional for each full month of such imprisonment in excess of one year; that introduced by Representa-Matson-January 9, 1882-which proposes a one-half pension for one month up to four months' prisoners, a three-fourths' pension for four up to eight months' prisoners, and a total pension for all who were prisoners for a longer period, and entitles their widows to the same benefits; that of Representative Bliss-January 23, 1882-which proposes a pension of \$8 per month and a bounty of \$2 a day for each and every day of actual confinement, for all ex-prisoners, without regard to the length of their confinement; and that of Representative De Motte-April 10, 1882-which proposes a pension of \$8 per month for all ex-prisoners who were confined ninety days and less than one year, and \$1 per month additional for each month of confinement in excess of one year, and a full and accurate report of the proceedings | bounty of \$2 per day for each and every day of actual confinement. Of the third class is the bill introduced by Representative Van Voorhis-January 16, 1882-awarding to each ex-prisoner \$1 per day for every day of actual confinement, and that of Representative Robinson-January 29, 1883-

> The bill adopted by the National Association belongs, it will be seen, to the second of these classes, and its special merit is that it discriminates more closely than the others between the various grades of disability, And now, since there is no question as to

(independent of that previously introduced

by him) awarding to every ex-prisener a

bounty of \$400 and \$2 per day for every day

the obligation resting upon the Government and, in finally adopting the pension bill-H. to make suitable provision for the support of such of our ex-prisoners as are debarred, Representative James S. Robinson, of Ohio, under existing pension laws, from establishat the First Session of the Forty-Seventh ing claims to pensions based upon disabil-Congress, as that best calculated to secure | ities incurred in rebel prisons, all that rejustice to their fellow ex-prisoners, and, mains for them to do is to earnestly support deciding to press it to passage, they took a and sustain the National Association in the long stride in the direction of success. We plan of action which it has now determined

Is This Fair Play?

On September 10th, a little over two weeks ago, a representative of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE called upon Postmaster - General our Republican institutions as well as the Gresham and requested an official statement of his reasons for the summary removal of Comrade Paul Van Dervoort from his posifront, was not of those who turned their body may be rallied. Just as it was not until tion as Chief Clerk of the Railway Mail backs on them the moment the occasion for the \$40 bill to increase the pensions of one- Service at Omaha, Neb. To that request armed and one-legged soldiers had been the Postmaster-General responded by forsomewhat modified that the affirmative | nishing the editor of THE TEIBUNE with the action of both houses could be secured in statement which we published in our issue the last Congress, so in the Forty-eighth of September 13th. He did not himself pre-Congress the Robinson bill, should it be pare the statement, nor was he shown the called up for action, may be found, upon | correspondence upon which it was based, but discussion of its provisions, to be impossible | in taking it for granted that, as drawn up of passage, except in an amended form, by his subordinate, General-Superintendent and its friends may, therefore, conclude to | Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, the make the necessary concessions. But statement was in accordance with the facts, whether that shall be the result or not, he made himself responsible therefor. To there can be no question as to the wisdom this statement Comrade Van Dervoort, as of uniting upon some one particular measure, soon as it was laid before him, made a full as the National Association has done, and and explicit reply, retaining every assertion thereby depriving Congress of the excuse so | which it contained, and we gave the full THE address of Commander Reid, at the often assigned for its inaction that our ex- text of this reply in our last issue. We opening of the recent Camp-fire of Chauncey | prisoners themselves are not agreed as to | supplement this now with a copy of the for-Lawrence Post, No. 168, Sabula, Ia., and the legislation which is required to secure | mal order from Division Superintendent | ments, etc. We have, for instance, awaiting which we print on another page, this week, them in their rights. And now, in order White to Comrade Van Dervoort, directing insertion, a number of very interesting

that road without authority:

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, Office of Superintendent, Sixth Division, CHICAGO, ILL., August 9, 1883. PAUL VAN DERVOORT, Esq.,

Chief Clerk, R. M. S., Omaha, Neb. DEAR SIR: Please start the service on the Granger and Shoshone R. P. O. as soon as possible, and notify this office of the date on which each clerk ommences service. As that line makes direct connection at Pocotello with the Deer Lodge and Ogden R. P. O., you may forward by it all matter for the Territory of Idaho, as soon as the clerks are competent to distribute it. Very truly,

JAMES E. WHITE, Supt. But Comrade Van Dervoort did not stop here. Made aware for the first time, in this indirect manner, of the charges against him at the Post-Office Department, he immediately addressed to the Postmaster-General a respectful, manly letter, protesting his facts in the case. This appeal was received out having taken action upon it. From New York he proceeded on Saturday last to Inthan one pension, but that such survivors of the dianapolis, and it was announced that he would attend the Reunion of Crocker's Iowa passage of this act shall be entitled to the increase | Brigade, held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, yesterday and to-day. It is hard to believe that General Gresham, in thus delaying was at stake, was fully sensible of the hardships that delay might occasion, but it is certainly a strange anomaly that he should be now attending a soldiers' Reunion when a soldier's wrongs in his own office are wait-

ing to be redressed. The New Emancipation. Warmer and more heartsome even than they had anticipated was the welcome which Sheridan's Veterans received last week at the hands and hearths of the people of the Valley of Virginia, as they traced once more the track of the trooper across its fertile soil; and the account of their pilgrimage, which we publish on another page of this issue, constitutes a record of social festivities and merry-makings such as has seldom been witnessed in any age or country. For a faithful and, indeed, a really charming parrative of the scenes and incidents that marked the various stages of this sentimental journey, we may refer our readers to the report itself, but we cannot pass thus lightly by the prefoundly patriotic and truly demoeratic address pronounced by Colonel Carroll D. Wright in the presence of the citizens of Winchester and their Northern guests. It was not a "conciliatory address," as the phrase is,-for well the orator knew that Northern and Southern hearts were at that moment beating in unison again, and Northern and Southern hands busily engaged in weaving together the fabric of a common prosperity,-but it was an appeal from the dim and dimming issues of the war to the real, vital issues of the present and the future-to that great problem, comprehending all human happiness, the reconciliation of capital and labor. This, as he so well said, is the pressing subject of national concern, - the question that more than any within the ken of existing political parties touches the welfare of the individual and the State,-and Colonel Wright voiced the sentiments of every sincere lover of his country when he advocated with such convincing eloquence the just division of the earnings of labor and capital and the supersedure of the present wage system with a measure of the value of labor more in accordance with the requirements of equity and justice. It was with good reason, too, that he declared that towards some more equitable division of the profits of this enforced partnership of capital and labor the best sentiment of the age was already inclining, and, indeed, we have at hand at this ery moment, in the testimony of Mr. George Storm, the great New York tobacco factor, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on Saturday last, fresh proof of the sageness of his conclusion. Mr. Storm testified before the committee that although his firm employed 1,320 men and 880 women, every difference that had arisen between them from time to time had been settled to their mutual satisfaction by a resort to arbitration,-all interests being represented in the membership of the board and the con-

legislation in the interest of capital! This, indeed, is a question of profound interest and concern to every American citizen, for upon it may hang the perpetuity of temporal prosperity of the people, and Colonel Wright did well to make it the theme of his war have lost their bitterness and only the should be the business of statesmen to seek out and develop new means of bettering the conditions of life and promoting the happiness of this united people.

trolling vote being that of a neutral party,

with his men in favor of granting their de-

mands when they were presented to the

board; and he also gave it as his opinion that

THE Treasurer of the Military Order of A. Asst. Paymaster Theodore Kitchen, [not Theichel, as a typographical blunder in our 109 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

letters have not yet appeared in our columns we would say that the delay is chiefly occasioned by the temperary pressure on our space resulting from the simultaneous occurrence of so many Reunions, Encamp- Q. M., J. K. Laws, of New London.

partment in its statement, place service on | tion to arrange them by subjects and print | them in connection with a general article such as we present on our first page this

SMALL TALK About Men and Things.

I had an interesting conversation with an intimate friend of the late Confederate commander-in-chief a day or two ago. He was one of Lee's trusted artillery officers, and knows that have never been published. I asked him how Mahone was regarded by Lee?

Jackson's place in Lee's estimation. He was an audacious, cool, daring officer, as he has and as the glorious red, white and blue floated shown himself a politician in recent years. His in the morning breeze, it was simply impossimen used to say Mahone was the meanest | ble not to sing, with Fitz Greene Halleck, innocence of the charges, and requesting a white man and the best major-general in the full and impartial investigation of all the army. He took great care of his command till a fight was on hand; then be would put them in as though they were meant to be killed. by the Postmaster-General on the morning | Lee someway feit that he need give no attenof September 18th. Two days later the | tion to any part of the line where Mahone was | to unaccustomed eyes. Some faint idea might Postmaster-General left for New York with- in command. It was taken for granted by thus begained of an army in line of battle. every one that that place was all right. There seems to be an impression among Northern people that he was a cavalry officer on our side. That is not the case. He went into the war as as colonel of a Norfolk regiment of infantry, soon was given a brigade, and rose to the rank of a major-general. He was appointed a lieutenant general, but I think never got his commission, owing to the collapse of the Richmond government. He never was a cavalry officer. He is the man, you know, who recovered from action in a case where a soldier's reputation the panic caused by the explosion of the mine saddle. Colonel Brown, General Inspector of cheerfully to put down rebellion and save this at Petersburg, and, while Burnside was hesi- all the Homes, and Major Chapman, Adjutantline from being doubled up by Grant's army. He was never known to hesitate a moment from their earriages. To these two gentlemen, be taken as on a pitgrimage to some sacred where there was a chance to fight."

After discussing many topics this gentleman, me his theory of the conduct of the rebellion and the prime cause of its failure.

Said he: "Lee should never have invaded Pennsylvania. Suppose he had won the battle of Gettysburg, which he would have done but for Longstreet's incapacity, there was a chance that France would have intervened and put a stop to the war before the Union forces could had been slaughtered and prepared for this handed beneficence which a grateful Republic have been put in shape again, but that was a day's dinner. Four hundred loaves of bread, desperate chance. On the other hand, the action two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of sliced lives dear to them" when her safety and honor aroused the Northern people as nothing else had done. There were plenty of men in the North who sympathized with the South, and were indifferent to the result of the struggle so cut all the bread used for eight or nine years. Trouble at the Mitwankee Soldiers' Home. long as the fighting was done on Southern soil. He rises at 3 o'clock in the morning and cuts out the moment we took the offensive and threatened to overrun it and capture its great | clean, moist linen cloths, and is always twelve cities the aspect of things changed. Lee soon hours old before it is eafen. Sixteen barrels of Soldiers' Home to the Milwankee branch on saw his mistake. There was the militia of flour are used every day in the making of this Friday, September 21st. giving in detail the On either side of him were the great States of Ohio and New York, rich and populous with their people. Democrats and Republicans alike ready to fight on their own ground. Now suppose Lee had won Gettysburg and marched on to Philadelphia. He would have been swallowed up. He would have been hemmed in, and the longer he staved or the further North ie went the worse he was off. He had 80,000 nen. In three weeks, had he found a lodging blace in Pennsylvania, he would have been surrounded by an army that would have outnumpered him ten to one. New, what he ought to have done was to have left 40,000 men in Richmond, taken 40,000 more and gone in person to oin Joe Johnston, who was in Grant's rear at Vicksburg. Johnston had 20,000 men and Pemberton had 15,000 inside the town. The Army of the Potomac could not have taken Richmond in his absence, and he could have raised the siege of Vicksburg. To have saved than to have won Gettysburg, because when that was lost the Mississippi River cut us in | Home under the direction of a skilled gardener use to us after that."

The eighth and ninth volumes of the Rebelto the outrages upon the dead and wounded Iowa troops at Pea Ridge, by the Indians un-

der Albert Pike. not strange, however, to find the son of an old | fine choir. rebel soldier in office here, for many may be the Treasury of the United States.

subject of Arctic expeditions. He thinks we have had enough of it. He will see that all that can be done in reason to help Greely out will not consent to have twenty or thirty more men dispatched to certain destruction in a foolhardy attempt to do something this fall. Again, when this Lady Franklin Bay matter is wound up, as it will probably be by finding the men next summer, as De Long was found, no more "cranks" need apply for transportation to the north pole.

Some weeks ago the country was deeply agitated by the alleged discovery of a correspondent of a Chicago paper that the President's object in visiting the West was to upset all the dian policies heretofore tried. He was reported to have begun on the Shoshones, who were to abandon their reservation, take up homesteads, and pass under the police control of the army. It will be remembered how gravely the paper in question discussed and criticised the alleged scheme until the editor showed signs of having lost sleep in weeping

-and that he himself had frequently voted | ever the wrongs of the Sheshones. I am told by a gentleman who was with the party that when the Shoshones visited their | tural beauty within and without. Hard by camps the President and Secretary Lincoln were taking a hot bath in Woshockie spring, and the savages did not have a talk with the if the present discontent among the laboring | Great Father; they were obliged to be content | tainments. The reading room, library, tailor | them. The following comrades from a diswith the Missouri Senator, who has been doing shops where is made all the clothing for the tance were present; S. C. Thompson, of Jackup the Indian question this summer pretty concessions to labor; -- there was too much | thoroughly,

It is believed among army officers quite generally that Colonel Ilges will not be dismissed from the army after all, in spite of the fact that this is the third time be has been caught duplicating his pay accounts. The Judge Advocate-General has reviewed the case, calling attention to the fact that two of the members of the recent court-martial sat on the case at a previous trial, and that Ilges objected to them as being prejudiced against him, but they still address. Now that the recollections of the served. Such a state of facts would disqualify a juror and vitiate a verdict in civil trial, and it is urged as a fatal objection in this case. valor of the participants is treasured up, it | The matter will not be taken up till the President returns.

Reunion at Sunapee, N. H. At the Encampment of veterans at Camp E. E. Sturtevant, Lake Sunapee, N. H., on the W. Adams, of Newport; an oration by Colonel the Loyal Legion of the United States is D. M. White, of Peterboro', and addresses by Colonel J. C. Linnahan, Commander of the New Hampshire Department, G. A. R.; Hon. W. H. Haynes, representative in Congress from last issue made it appear, late U. S. Navy, Rev. S. C. Fletcher, of New London. The the second district of New Hampshire, and president introduced Jacob C. Stickney, of Sunapee, aged ninety years, who was drummer in To THOSE of our correspondents whose the war of 1812 in Captain Currier's company, in the First New Hampshire regiment, Colonel Aquilla Davis, in the northern campaign. Miss Nellie M. Nelson, of Sutton, read a poem. About 1,000 persons were present. The following officers were elected: Commander, O. W. Kimball, of Sutton; S. V. C., W. H. Perry, of Newport; J. V. C., W. C. Redfield, of Claremont;

Inclosed please find \$17 for seventeen new subscribers. I count it a pleasure to work for a paper like THE TRIBUSE. It keeps such a strong picket out that we worn-out soldiers can take a good rest. manders. Such a felicitous appeal to the actly what is proposed to be accomplished Line Road, which is conclusive proof that he ericksburg and Chancellorsville campa.gns, Pennsylvania V. I., Emicnton, Pa

Annual Meeting of the Boards---A Beautiful Retreat.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Sept. 21, 1883. Wednesday, September 19, was the day for the annual meeting of the Boards of Trustees much of the inner workings of the Confederacy | for the four National Soldiers' Homes, viz: Augusta, Me.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Milwankee, Wis., and Dayton, Ohio, of which Chief Justice Waite is an active and interested He replied: "After Stonewall Jackson was | member. The meeting was held at the Dayton killed Lee relied upon Mahone more than any | Home. The day opened with a bright sun, other of his subordinates. He seemed to take clear sky, and a deliciously cool air. The gun fired a salute at 6 o'clock, and the Star Spangled Banner was run up to the top of the flagstaff

Fing of the free! thy folds shall fly,

The sign of hope and triumph high Dress parade occurred at 9 o'clock, and the array of many hundreds of men in their navy- of floral beauty, its ample resources for bodily blue suits, standing in plateous or executing | comfort and spiritual blessing, all this is for various maneuvers, was an indescribable sight The Board of Trustees, headed by the Chief Justice, made a tour of inspection, when the of the inmates, in answer to the question, "Are men were found to be in splendid condition, you contented here?" replied: "I have no and the inspection was eminently satisfactory. other home. I am too old and sick to support Gen. Patrick, the Governor of the Home, com- myself. Where could I go if this nice place manded the troops, and, mounted on a superb | was not given me? I have plenty to eat, good horse, looked every inch a soldier. The win- clothes, and a warm shelter in winter. Yes, I ters of seventy-seven years have whitened his am contented here till I go," (pointing uplocks and ample flowing beard, but young men | ward). of twenty-five and thirty years might well envy this war veteran the ease and grace with which he leaped from the ground into his tating, fell upon the Union forces and saved the | General of the Dayton Home, escorted the ladies in attendance, who witnessed the parade the youth of the land, boys and girls, should and also to Mrs. Miller, the lady Superintendent at the Home, the party are greatly indebted who was himself a Confederate brigadier, gave for many kind and courteous attentions. When the hears of their children, and nowhere can a the parade was ended and the elegant band had given their last sweet strains, the whole party | enco of the thousands who, scarred and maimed, of ladies and gentlemen repaired to the dining | broken in braits and reduced to poverty, yet hall, where 3,600 men were to eat dinner. Twelve hundred are seated at once, and, there- their country in its hour of peril. But over fore, the meal is served in three "rounds."

raw tomatoes and an incredible quantity of baked pork and beans, with a barrel of coffee, constituted the dinner. One man has the supply for the day. It is covered with brend, which is of most excellent quality, light and sweet. Forty thousand dollars' worth of butter was used last year.

When to all this immense amount of food is added the requisition for the hospital, and also ! for the officers' families, it will be readily seen that an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 will be none too much for the supplies of the four soldiers' bomes now in successful operation.

As the men filed into the dining hall, they were comfortably dressed, and presented a most respectable appearance. Many pleasant faces were to be seen, and the military salute, given with a pleasant smile, to the occupants of the carriages, established a bond of sympathy at once. The whole scene was one of the most intense interest, and was an event to be remembered in a lifetime.

THE HOME GROUNDS.

in the highest state of cultivation, and exhibit | charges. Vicksburg would have done us more good then | some remarkable landscape gardening. The work is done mainly by the inmates of the two and the States west of the river were no and florist. The grouping of the trees and floral designs, the massing of colors, challenge description. From the highest point in the tion Records, printed by the Government, are grounds a grand panoruma is spread before the R. band, of Canton; Canton Cadets and Sons of out. The eighth volume covers the operations | eyes. It is evening, and around us is everyin Kansas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory. | thing that nature and art can accomplish, while Among other things, is the testimony relative | in the distance the city of Dayton can be plainly | dred and Seventh and Miller Post; "Old Chub," seen, its numerous spires glittering in the rays of the setting sun slowly declining in the Soon after this affair, Pike quarrelled with | description. The various buildings scattered | Jeff Davis and would have nothing more to do over the grounds are good specimens of modwith the war. He resigned his command, but, ern architecture, and the whole place seems being a man of fine ability, was made a judge alive with the swarms of blue-coated boys, from other Posts, and old soldiers and sailors. of the supreme court of Arkansas, under the | walking, talking or reading, all enjoying the | Major A. Vignos, of Canton, chief marshal, and Confederate Government. One of his sons was | soft, cool air of the closing day. The chapel in the rebel army all through the war. A | bell rings out for the weekly evening service, | younger son at present holds a position in the | conducted by the earnest and indefatigable | General Land Office in Washington. He is a | Chaptain Earnshaw, and scores of the boys, young man yet, being a child when the war | with a quiet, orderly manner, pass into the broke out, and, strange to say, never agreed | chapel to join in the service. Many have good | dan, Grant, Lientenant-Colonel Miller, and

met who were themselves in the Confederate ful. That remark surely cannot be made of dress by Post Commander Slater was very aparmy, who now draw their sustenance from | the Republic of the United States of America. A home like this for the maintenance and The President has been heard from on the | diers is the crowning glory of the land. The Dayton Home is the largest and most import- | ter, and the time for the oration set at 3 p. m. ant of the four named institutions. This great | Five hundred feet of tables had been erected work of beneficence is the free-will offering of and well ladened with substantials for the inof the trap he put his feet into is done, but he a grateful people, who are neither forgetful nor ner man, and Peter Hensel's steam coffee-pot unthankful. These institutions proclaim to furnished the army drink, which was distributhe world that the health and happiness of the ted by the ladies of Navarre and vicinity, who, men who offered their lives to save the Union | by their untiring efforts, succeeded in furnish-

> entrance of the grounds, making the Home accessible all hours of the day to those who a small knotl covered with turf of most bril- Tuesday in October, 1884. liant green. On this ground-work is written with foliage plants the word "Welcome" in letters of great size. Here the avenue divides, To the right is the Home, hotel and restaurant; eyond, is the large and well-appointed hospital. Then comes the chapel, a model of architec-

The official residences are well built, and are situated on wide and pleasant streets, each street being named after a State-and called avenues-Ohio avenue, Indiana avenue, &c. The barracks accommodate about one hundred each, and 3,600 men are lodged and fed here during the summer, and 4,000 in the winter, the cold weather compelling many to return to the Home who can perform some manual labor in the summer. .The dining hall is an immense room, seating 1,200 at a time. The katchen, pantries, and all domestic conveniences, are in the rear of the dining hall. The hospital was visited, in which were 300 padisease. In some of the wards most of the men | Samuel Miller. Rev. Siffert prefaced the old tients, more or less, afflicted with some form of New London, presided over the meeting. An sit up all day. These occupy themselves with army song, "Glory Hallelujah," with a few address of welcome was made by Chaplain J. making head-work, fancy boxes, and wooden toys, which they are allowed to sell and retain the money for their own use. Paralysis seemed the most prevalent disease,

and these patients are provided with wheeled chairs, in which they can propel themselves through the grounds. The wards are kept delicately neat, and each man has a small brass bedstead for his own, the mattrass covered with a blanket and a white spread, which gave a homelike and comfortable appearance to the room. Many of the wasted forms and pallid faces told that the final discharge from the warfare of life was near at hand, and one could scarcely feel regret that the wearisome days were so near ended. The dining-room, kitchen and pantries were a marvel of cleanliness, while the tables, chairs, benches and floors were | with another remarkable offer in the way of forcibly expressed that the head of this depart- the business. Surely Mr. Beatty is endeavorment would open a "training school." Then ing to give his patrons a first-class instrument the Biddies and Gretcheus might learn not to at a price which leaves but a small margin, be so well content with dull tin ware and floors | See his large advertisement in this issue.

all unused to the vigorous scouring here wit-

About fifty feet from the most elevated point in the grounds is a patch of greensward about 200 feet square. On this is arranged, in elegant and unique designs, foliage and other rare plants, the colors selected with most artistic skill; and standing on this eminence it was well-nigh impossible to divest the mind from the belief that we were looking down on a gorges us di-play of Persian and Turkish rugs, or that a priceless piece of Gobelin tanestry had not been smuggled from the old world and carelessly thrown across the green tarf. Down in this lovely valley, which might well be named the "Vale of Egeria," is an artificial lake and river, a charming grotto, a fountain, statuary, a waterfall, exquisite flowering shrubs and plants, huge pyramids of searlet geraninms, and scattered through all this leveliness were grand native forest trees, leading their dignity to the landscape.

THE GREEN-HOUSES.

Immense green-houses are eared for and cultivated by the "boys," and the sale of plants and flowers afford an annual income of \$7,000. Rustic bridges, stone balustrades, with opening vistas of new and ever fresh delight, filled the heart and mind with the keenest enjoyment. And one rejoices with great joy in the thought that this entire institution, with all its wealth our brave volunteers. In their old age, or feeble health, this refuge has been provided for them, and is offered as a thankful tribute for services rendered on the "tented field." One

These institutions are good places to visit to revive the spirit of patrioti-m and to kindle great and glorious Union from disruption and anarchy. This Soldiers' Home is a spot where place. Fathers and mothers should feel the inportance of cultivating a lave of country in leeper impression be made than in the presstill thank God for the privilege of defending all and above all should our American youth It being "mutton day," forty-four sheep be witnesses of the ample provision and openwere endangered

MRS. JOHN R. OSBORNE.

The Milwankoe Scatinei publishes an account of the virit of the board of management of the ground, and showing up the superficiality of the inspection. This will be followed up by charges to the effect that the Home is run by a ring, consisting of the provost-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, and engineer. It will be shown that General Sharpe is perfectly helpless from paralysis, and is unable to see or hear unless with the greatest difficulty; that the veterans are never allowed to reach him with complaints, for fear the excitement will kill him; that Provost-Sergeant Hall is tyranuical, and inflicts guard-house punishment for minor offenses; that the surgeon of the hospital is incompetent, and has never performed an operation upon an inmate since his appointment, although the men were obliged to have surgical operations performed by city physicians, and that the farm on the Home grounds has gone to ruin because of inefficient The grounds connected with the Home are management. The officials deny all the

The One Hundred and Seventh O. V. L. Rennion.

The Reunion of the One Hundred and Soventh Ohio V. I. at Navarre, Ohio, on the 6th shrubs, the order and arrangement of the inst, was attended by thousands from all quarters of the State. At 10:45 the trains were all in, and the procession formed as follows: G. A. Veterans; One Hundred and Seventh Ohio V. L, and Our Boys, sous of members of One Hun-One Hundred and Seventh's horse, with mailbag hanging to saddle, rode by Eddie Rider; west. It is a scene whose beauty surpasses | Massillon city band; Canton Post, G. A. R.; Beach City Guards and drum corps; Massillon Post and drum corps; Minervo Post and Navarre Citizens' band, Miller Post; delegates assistants, marched the column through the principal streets to the Academy Grove, and to the speakers' stand, which was tastefully deenrated with flags, evergreens, and pictures of Lincoln, Garfield, McClelland, Sherman, Sheriwith the rest of his family in politics. It is | voices, and, led by a cabinet organ, make a | General Ed. S. Myer, all under the large flag of the capitol from Columbus, forming a beau-It has been said that republics are ungrate- tiful canopy for the occasion. The welcome adpropriate and well received. The response by Rev. W. O. Siffert was interesting, patriolic, comfort of all wounded and disabled sol- and well adapted to the occasion. Dianer was next announced by President Stark, of Woos-"now and forever, one and inseperable," are ing dinner and supper and making it pleasant sacred trusts which a grateful Nation joyfully for all who were present. At 12:30 ex-Governor J. C. Lee, of Toledo, arrived, and was This Home in Ohio is four miles from the met by the reception committee and escorted city of Dayton, and embraces 700 acres of land, to the grove. At 2 p. m. the One Handred and quite rolling and irregular, rendering it all the | Seventh regiment assembled in the O. A. R. more available for improvement and decora- hall to transact their annual business. The tion. The horse cars run regularly from the following officers were elected for the ensuing city, and a steam car goes every hour to the year: President, James M. Carl, Navarre; seeretary, Lieutemant Grossbart, of Port Washington, O.; orator, Rev. Mahlon Slutts, of the desire to visit it. A broad avenue, hard and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio V. I. Time smooth as a polished floor, leads directly up to and place for the next Rennion, Zoar, O., third

Resolutions of respect and condolence were passed for Comrades Benjamin Yost, company C: Frank Geisler and Martin Mckinney, company D; John Swarm and John Long, company E; John Schlepley, confpany F, and John Osterman, company G, who died during the past year. The thanks of the One Hundred and stands Memorial Hall, an elegant building Seventh O. V. I. be extended to Miller Post, G. beautifully arranged as a theater, and also A.R., Navarre and vicinity, for their magnaniused for concerts, lectures, and amateur enter- mous reception and entertainment accorded four homes), the shoe shops, laundry, bakery, sonville, Florida; Lieutenant J. C. Erb, Wastsgas works, Home store, long rows of barracks, worth, Nev.; John Bruny, Kansas; Wm. Huy, and the dining hall-all these various build- Brooklyn; A. Aupsperger and Henry Froctich, ings combine to give the appearance of a good- Cleveland; Heary Finkenbinder, Nebraska; sized village. Colonel John S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill. At 3 o'clock p. m., Academy Grove was packed with people to hear the oration, and Col. John S. Cooper was introduced by President Stark. His effort was masterly and listened to with profound attention, and the speaker was frequently applauded by the large and intelligent audience present. Ex-Gov. J. C. Lee was next introduced, and made a soul-stirring speech, recapitulating the history of his own regiment, the Flity-fifth O. V. L. and its associations with the One Hundred and Seventh in the same brigade, at Chanchellorsville and Gettysburg. Ex Gov. Lee was the first speaker; his theme was Reunions. Next, Col. Cooper, who in closing paid a glowing tribute of respect to the deceased Captain happy thoughts on the "Light of Truth is Breaking," the audience joining in the chorus, all of which was simply immense. R. A. Cassiday, of Canton, made the principal speech of the evening, and made all the soldiers feel proud of their record. He was greeted with shouts of applause. Capt. Wm. Johnston and Putman, of Wilmet, responded promptly and were followed by Rev. Slutts and Corl, after which Commides Brown, R. A. Pin, of Massillon ; A. J. Rider and Henry Finkenbinder, followed by others, spoke, and Comrade Brown sang "Maching Through Georgia." This closed a very pleasant and successful Reunion.

Hon. Daniel F. Beatty,

of Washington, New Jersey, comes to the front of an exceeding whiteness. The tins and cop- Organs at low prices. He now offers a \$115 pers shone with a luster seldom seen in the Pipe-top Organ with 25 Stops for \$49.75; a rekitchens of private houses, and the wish was | duction never known before in the history of